has also been issued separately in a large and fair pamphlet of 84 close pages. From that pamphlet we extract the following. which we trust will incite thousands to procure, read and circulate the whole work. It may be had of most Periodical Agents. Mr. Carey's fifth chapter opens as follows:

THE TARIFF OF 1846.

The year 1846 brought with it a great change in the commercial policy of the country. The advocates of the policy erroneously called "Free Trade," asserted that the effect of the Tariff of

Trade, asserted that the energy and the pursuits that did not need protection to those that did need it, and thus to diminish the return to both.

Second, to raise the prices of foreign commodities, and thus enable the domestic producer of similar ones to impose a tax upon the consumers to be asserted by a second, the part of the same can be people, and thus diminish the for his especial benefit, and thus diminish the power of the laborer to obtain food and clothing. Third, to diminish the market for food and cotton, wool and tobacco.

These views were either true, or they were not. If true, the return to labor and capital should have increased regularly and steadily from 1846 to the present time, and at a rate more rapid than that of the increase from 1843 to 1847. If only partially untrue, the rate of advance should have diminished. If absolutely and tholly untrue, labor and capital should be now less productive of commodities for the use of man than they were

If true, the power to consume cloth, and iron, and fuel, should have increased at a rate more repid than it had done under the Tariff of 1842.—

If absolutely untrue, the power to consume those articles must have diminished since 1846.

If true, the people of the Union should now be to the farmers and planters of the Union far betber customers than in 1846, consuming more food and cotton. If absolutely unirue, they must have become poorer customers to those farmers and

planters.

If true, they must have had so much more to sell to foreign nations as to enable them to pay for more of their productions. If absolutely untrue, they must have had so much less to sell that they have become able to pay for less of those productions.

I would now beg the reader to study carefully

the above, and satisfy himself that such is the mode of testing the charges against the policy of 1842: and I am the more anxious for this, because it is so difficult to hold the advocates of the theory known by the name of "Free Trade" to anything like a fair exposition of their views of what constitutes " prosperity," and what it is that we should have reason to expect from the working out of their principles. The great end in view, I understand to be that of finding the system of policy under which labor and capital produce most commodities, enabling the laborer and capi-talist to consume most and have most to sell, thus increasing trade within and without the nation.— This is, as I conceive, the true test of any system of policy. By that I desire the Tariff of 1842 to be judged, and by that I ask the reader to judge the Tariff of 1840. In various cases a diminution of production has

long since become obvious, but they are ascribed to "over-production," an idea that had its origin in the errors of the English politice economical school. So long as the people of the world shall continue to be unable to obtain as much food, cotson, wool, cloth, fuel, and iron, as is required for the satisfaction of their utmost and most unrea-sonable desires, there can be no overproduction. except that which results from inability, on the part of those who desire to consume, to p commodities to be given in exchange. The far-mer desires to exchange his food for cloth, fuel, iron, books, or newspapers, but the market is glutted with food, and he is compelled to dispense with much of the cloth or iron he would have desired to purchase. Were he now to inquire into the cause of this "glut" of food, he would find it to result from a diminished demand for labor, to be applied to the production of cloth and iron. The labor of the class of artisans, miners, and for nace-men had become less productive, and there fore they were compelled to become poorer cur tomers to the farmer. The planter desires to ob-sain food, cloth, or iron, for his cotton, but the market is "glutted," and he is compelled to diminish his purchases. He becomes a poorer customer to the mechanic, because the mechanic is a poorer customer to him. Increase the de-mand forfood, and the farmer will become a better customer to the planter, the mechanic, and the miner. Increase the demand for cotton, and the planter will become a better customer to the farmer and the mechanic. Increase the demand for iron, and the furnace-man will become a better constoner to the planter and the farmer. The ex-latence of "gluts" is an evidence of great error in the system under which they are produced.— Their absence is evidence of sounders of the commercial system under which they are not produced. In the years 1845 and 1846 there was no glut of cloth, or of iron. Consumption was immense, because of the vast increase in the power to produce food to be given in exchange, and there was no other glut of food, or of cotton. than that which resulted from the fact, that the then rapidly growing consumption, checked during the previous period of "Free Trade," had not yet evertaken the supply. There is now a "glut" of cloth, and of iron, and of a thousand other com-modities, because the ability to produce food, cotton, tobacco, rice, and other products of the earth is now less than it was four years since, and there is consequently less to be exchanged against cloth and iron, as I shall now have occa-

on to show. In 1842, the domestic production of iron was but little more than 200,000 tuns. In 1847 it was 800,000. A similar rate of growth would give for the present year, at least a million and a hal of tans. It has, however, fallen to less than half a million, and there is reason to believe that it does not exceed 400,000. If so, production has diminished 400,000 tuns in three years, whereas it increased almost 600,000 in five years, and not-withstanding this wonderfully diminished produc-tion, the market is "glutted," while every farmer planter in the nation is anxious for more iro roads, and laborers are everywhere idle for want

of machinery.

Has the deficiency been made up by importation? In reply, it will be sufficient to state, that
the import of 1849 exceeded that of 1846 by only 230,000 tuns, and that of 1850 by only 270,000 tuns. 230,000 tons, and that of 1850 by only 270,000 tons, the total import having been only 352,000; and that, while every tun produced and imported in 1846 found immediate demand, because men were everywhere producing things to be given in exchange, in 1849 and 1850 the market was everywhere "glutted," because of an inability to produce things which the producers of iron were willing to receive in exchange for it. So far as regards iron, then, the anticipations of the tramers regards iron, then, the anticipations of the framers of the Tariff of 1e46 bave falled. Instead of a more rapid increase of the power of consumption, it has greatly diminished, and a "glut" has been created where none before existed, the consequence of which is, that miners and furnace men unable to obtain the necessary supply of food delothing. Had the Tariff of 1842 remained unchanged, the product of 1846 would now be doubled, and we should be consuming a million and a half tuns, without any suggestion and a hair tuns, without any suggestion of "over production." As it is, from day to day we learn of the stoppage of further furnaces, and with each such stoppage the "glut" increases, and wiss continue to increase, because the power to produce commodities to be given in exchange for iron must decrease more rapidly.

We have now before us the astounding fact, that, while we are straining all our energies to

that, while we are straining all our energies to purchase iron on credit, and are going in debt at the rate of almost a million of deliars per week. the actual consumption of this important com-modity, with a population of probably twenty four millions, is less than it was with a population of twenty-one millions, and that the difference is not less than twenty-five per cent. Under four years of Protection, consumption trembled, and we pair of much debt. Under four years of "Free Trade, it has diminished one-fourth, and we are going it debt at a rate the debt at a rate that must speedily make us bank-rupt. It would be difficult to find in these facts

any evidence of the truth of the positions of the opponents of the Tariff of 1842.

Whenever and wherever the consumption of iron increases, the power of production increases, and the condition of man tends to improve— Whenever and wherever the consumption diminishes, the power of production di

and the condition of man tends toward deteriora-tion. Iron is the great instrument of civilization. In 1842, the domestic production of anthracite coal was 1,108,000 tuns, being little more than it had been several years before. In 1847, it was 3,030,000 tuns, having almost trebled in five years. A similar rate of progression would give now above six millions of tuns. The last year gave, however, only 3,127,000, and, not withstand consumption by steamers, the market was "glut-

ted," the consequence of which was, that miners were unable to obtain food and clothing, and the market for both was greatly diminished.

The price has risen, because of the increased demand for steamers, and diminished supply consequent upon the destruction of the facilities of transportation, thus producing a diminished power of consumption among the people. The deficiency has not been made up from abroad, for the import of 1848 exceeds by only 52,000 tuns that of 1846,

Now, it is clear that the power to consume Now, it is clear that the power to 1843 to 1847. Why has it not only not increased with similar rapidity, but actually diminished in its ratio to population, in the period which has since clapsed? Certaily not because the people were before too well warmed, but as certainly because the powers to produce things to be given in ex-change has diminished. The men who cannot change has diministed. The men also distributed with their labor to be employed in the production of cloth or iron, are unable to purchase fuel.

The domestic consumption of cotton in the year 1811-2, was but 268,000 bales, while of that grown in 1847, it was 600,000 bales. Of that grown in 1848, it was still about 600,000, to wit, taken for the Atlantic ports, 531,772 bales, and consumed in the interior, 75,000, making a total of 600,772 Of that grown in 1848, the former was ,039, and the latter 110,000, making a

While of that grown in 1849, the first

400,000 bales, nor that of the whole country 500,00 although the population has increased at least ten

per cent. since it had reached 600,000.

At the ration of increase that was exhibited from 1842 to 1847, we should consume in the coming year almost a million of bales, whereas it will not exceed half that quantity; and yet this effect has been produced by measures adopted by men who believed that the domestic consumption of their great staple was impeded by the action of the Tariif of 1842. If they were right, why has it not icreased even fasten since the change? oductiveness of labor should have increased, and the power of consumption should have grown, whereas, it has greatly diminished, in actual quantity, notwithstanding the increase of population. It would seem clear, that there has been a diminished power to produce commodities to be exchanged for cotton, as the mills and furnaces of the Union have gradually been closed. The men who cannot make iron, or mine coal, or convert cotton into cloth, cannot buy cloth.

We may now look to see if we can find in the increased imports, any amends to the planters for this wonderful diminution in the growth of the domestic market, which cannot be estimated at less than 300,000 bales. In the two years, ending June 30, 1846, the average import of foreign cot-

tops, was \$13,681,000 In that ending June 30, 1847, it was 16,072,000 While in that ending June 30, 1849, it

Under the Tariff of 1842, the import of foreign cottons had nearly doubled in amount, having cottons had nearly doubled in amount, having risen from little more than seven millions in 1842, to thirteen and a half in the year which preceded the passage of the Tariff of 1846, and above sixteen in the years of which the first half was under the regime of 1842. The growth of the power to import fine cotton has, therefore, diminished with the diminution of the power to produce at home the coarse ones. This, however, is not all large as was the domestic production of cotton Large as was the domestic production of cotton goods, the average export of the year 1845 and

Free Trade," with an increase of population of above three millions, has only reached fourte the ratio of growth baving greatly diminished, al-though we have gone in debt, during the last year, almost a million of dollars per week.

It is obvious that, with the di convert cotton into cloth, there is an increased no ressity for looking to foreign countries for a market for our diminished product, and that this necessity steadily increases. In the first two months the present crop season, the cotton taken home consumption had decreased one-third, while the export of cotten goods in the single month of October, from the port of Boston alone, is stated to bave so much increased as to have reached nearly half a million, being one-third of the whole

amount since January.

It would seem from this, that the power to consume cotton goods, domestic and foreign, which had doubled in the years of the Tariff of 1842, has actually fallen off in quantity, notwithsanding the addition to our population of nearly three power to promillions of people, showing that the power to pro-duce commodities to be given in exchange for cotten cloth, is not as great in amount as it was

Trade has diminished, and has become less free, because it is necessity alone, that causes this increase of exports. If we now desire to know the cause of this, we need only turn to the fact that the production of iron, which should have grown to almost a mil-lion and a half of tuns, has fallen to 400,000—that the production of coal, which should have grown to six millions, has remained stationary at three and that throughout the country the mass of the cotton mills are stopped, or running short time; the consequence of which is, that the operatives can buy little food, and have nothing to spare for clothing. In the neighborhood of Boston, 100,000 spindles are stopped. In Rhode Island, 71 factories are closed. In New England at large, not less than 700,000 spindles are stopped, and must continue so. During much of the past year, they were enabled to continue running heasuse thay and that throughout the country the mass of the

were enabled to continue running, because they had laid in their stock of cotton at low prices, but new they are stopped until there shall arise a de-mand for cloth that will enable them to it at as much as will pay for the wool, and the wages of the people who convert it into cloth. At Buffalo, large mills are closed, and so it is in other parts of New-York. In New-Jersey, every mill with one exception, is stated to be closed. In Pennsylvania, some of the largest establishments are stopped, and others are working short time.— In Mary land, cleven are closed; and the stoppages are spreading gradually throughout the country, ultimately to reach every State of the Union. If now, we estimate the quantity of wages that would be paid in, and for all these factories, and the shops connected with them, we shall find that it could scarcely be less than sixty thousand dollars per week, or three millions of dollars in a year; to replace which there is nothing, for the year; to repiace which there is nothing, for the mass of the persons that were thus employed are deprived of all employment. If next we remark the fact that all these persons, thus deprived of work, must eat, though earning nothing, we shall find that they not only have nothing themselves to spare for clothing, but that the necessity for finding numbers of them in food, deprives parents of the power to purchase clothing for themselves; and thus it is, that with every diminuation in the power to convert cotton into cloth. nution in the power to convert cotton into clot there is diminished power to consume the little the is made, while with every increase in the power of conversion, there is increased power to comme the large quantity that is made. In 1841, the net import was but four millions of dollars, whereas in

1845 a. '1846 it was almost ten millions, although the home consumption of cotton had doubled, and yet there was then no "glut."

It will be said, that the increase of the price of cotton has tended to produce this effect, but ! should have produced a contrary one; and it al-ways will do so, when the manufacture at home is permitted to increase. The planter is enriched by the doubling of the price upon the whole crop, and the country at large is enriched by that doubling upon the large quantity exported, and there fore, the power of domestic consumption should grow more rapidly with a high price than with a low one. The crop grown in 1846 was less by al-most one third than the average of the two previ-ous years, yet domestic consumption increased, and it did so because, as the price of cotton rose, the power to produce commodities to be given in exchange for cloth increased, as the cottongrowers may readily satisfy themselves must inevitably be the case, when high price results from increased demand, and not from diminished

In 1842, the quantity of wool delivered at Pitts-burg, and on the New-York canals,

was......pounds, 4,800,000 In 1846, it had risen to..... 12,289,000 12,269,000 1847 to..... # In 1848 it was..... 11,600,000 In 1849..... Quantities given by the New-York Shipping and Com-

We have thus, notwithstanding the vast we have thus, notwitostanding the vast increase of population, gone back to the point at which we stood three years since. Nor is this all. There has been a very large diminution in the quantity raised nearer to market. The flocks of ermont, and of the Eastern States generally,

have, it is understood, greatly decreased.

Now, the actual increase of five years, under the Tariff of 1846, was more than 300 per cent. while there is every reason to believe, that since that time, the actual diminution of production has been very large indeed. The high prices of this year have induced the sending to market of all that could be found; and the Cincinnati Gazette nforms us, that west of that point, there do not now remain 200,000 pounds, whereas in former years large quantities remained behind. It is wious, then, that so far as the woolen manufac ture is dependent upon the supply of domestic wool it has actually diminished, while so far as it depends upon foreign wool, it has very greatly declined. The average import of foreign wool, in 1845 and 1846 was about 23 millions of pounds. the import having trebled, while the domestic production so greatly increased; but now that the domestic production has receded, import has also receded. The average import of 1848 and 1849, was only 14,000,000, and that of 1850 has

The duty on woolen goods was reduced with a view to remove a tax which was supposed to diminish consumption, but so far as the domestic production is concerned, it is clear that the actual consumption has very largely diminished, not withstanding an increase of numbers exceeding the total population of some important kingdoms tageously inquire if the import of foreign woolens has made amends for this extraordinary deticiency.

The average import of cloths and cassimeres in The average import of covers and casameres in 1845 and 1846, was. 4,800,000

That of 1849 was 4,995,000

That of 1850. 6,184,996

The average import of woolen goods of all kinds, in 1845 and 1846, was 10,350,000

That of 1850. 13,704,000

That of 1850. 15,865,000

is prabably one dollar per pound. We have, therefore, an excess of foreign manufactures equal to fire millions, and those not paid for, and a diminution in the domestic manufacture equal to fifteen millions. It is obvious that the actual quantity of wool consumed, is less by many milthough it must have doubled in the period of the existence of the Tariff of 1842. The object of the change of policy was that of increasing the ratio of the growth of consumption; but it has not only not accomplished that object, but it has actually reduced the consumption of iron and of cotton and woolen cloths to a far less amount for a popula-tion of 24 millions, than it was under the Tariff of 1842 for a population of 21 millions.
Production has diminished, and there is a glut

of everything. Cottons accumulate for which there is no demand. Woolens are languid. Iron is piled up until the quantity unsold amounts to bundreds of thousands of tuns. The coal miners, as a body, would have been rained, but for a freshet that cut off from market many of the most productive mines; and so does the "glut" make its way through society, each step provide The closing of a furnace stops the demand for cottons, and the stoppage of the cotton factory diminishes the demand for iron The late cotton operative is unable to purchase woolen cloth, and the woolen mill is closed, thereby depriving the woolen operative of the power to purchase food or clothing. Bad as it is now, we have as yet seen little more than the

mencement of the operation.
we now compare the production of iron, coal, and cotton and woolen cloths of 1847 with that of 1842, we must arrive at the conclusion, that the actual product of labor and capital, as shown in the difference between the value of the raw material with that of the manufactured articles, was greater in the latter than in the previous year, by at least\$120,000,000

If next we add the amount of labor applied to the creation of the cotton and woolen mills, the furnaces, the rolling mills, the opening of the mines, the erection of machinery, and the building of houses, &c. &c. required factures, we shall be safe in putting

it at Making a total excess of 1847 over 18428150,000,000 If now, we make a similar examination for 850, we can scarcely fail to arrive at the conclusion that at least one-third this growth of manu-

is no demand whatever for the erection

Making an actual diminution of 1850, as

compared with 1846, of no less than...80,000,000
If, next, we suppose that in the four years that
have elapsed since the Tariff of 1846 went into than it was in the years from 1843 to 1847, during which the nation was slowly recove ing from the effects of the compromise Tariff, we should have

Whereas the actual increase cannot e estimated at more than..... 80,000,000

Making the diminished productiveness of labor \$220,000,000 in these few branches of employment; and it is a very small calculation, for it is the characteristic of increased production that each year prepares for a new and larger increase, while, with ed production, each successive year is marked by an increase in the ratio of diminution, gradually extending, as it is now doing, to every department of industry.

The Completion of the Code ... No. IV

Another, and the fourth reason, for urging the the State, is the number of independent provisions contained in the new portions, and necessary to

contained in the new portions, and necessary to the perfection of our remedial law. Among the subjects of these are the following:

1. The Courts of Contiliation.—These Courts are recommended and all but enjoined by the Constitution. Their establishment is a favorite idea with many of our people, who are disgusted with the prevalent spirit of litigation. A plan for their organization was contained in the Commissioner's third Report and repeated in the present complete work. It should seem now, four years after the Constitution took effect and two years after the Constitution took effect and two years after the Constitution took effect and two years after the plan was reported by the Commission-ers, to be high time for the Legislature to act up-on the subject. No good citizen can fail to de-sire that the spirit of litigation should be repressed. et him then ask himself, whether it be not pos sible to prevent strife, by interposing the offices of a learned and discreet magistrate between hose who are about to enter into a law suit. he think it possible, let him look about for such a magistrate, and he will very likely find one at his hands in the County Judge; an officer whose p sition requires character and insures respect, a whose duties leave him leisure to act as conciliator. Even they who think that the experiment must fail, can hardly object to its being tried, since the trial is easy, and the machinery at hand costing nothing. Make the trial with that class of cases where there is greatest likelihood of success; that is where the dispute arises from temper or mismederated. per or misunderstanding. While you are providing the most abundant means of deciding law soits, when they arise, provide also, at least, one means to prevent their arising. In some other countries tribuna's of conciliation have been tried, for more than ninety years, with signal success; let us make a beginning with them here, and if we jiril, as I believe we shall not, we shall yet have core our dury.

have cone our duty.

Summary judgments on certain securities.—
To the provisions on this subject, I am disposed to attach great importance. In principle they are not new, for in most of the states of Continental Europe, there are tribunals of commerce, which administer very summary justice on commercial securities. As we have no tribunals, and all cases on these securities have to go before the ordinary courts, it cannot be very dangerous to allow them a more summary jud-ment than in other cases. Summary proceedings are not a novelty to us. Sundhary proceedings are not a noverty to us. We have them already to remove tenants holding over, and to forcelose mortgages by advertisement. The same principle applies to these cases. If the necessities of the landlord will not admit of the slower method of recovering a judgment against his refractory tenant, so neither will mercantile necessity and mercantile credit admit of the same delay in recovering upon a bill of ex-charge, as upon an ancient deed or a disputed bill. The only points for consideration are those Does a mercantile accurity, where the parties have put their hands to a written instrument for

the payment of a certain sum of money, in a certain time, and at all events, differ from other contracts or other causes of actions, and if it do, then is the proceeding to obtain a summary judgment upon it a discreet one. If it be safe to remove a tenant by summary process, it must also be safe to take judgment, by the same summary process, against the acceptor of a bill of exchange who refuses its payment. One thing at least is certain: the people have asked for cheap and speedly law; they have here the cheapest and speedlest that was ever known, if they will not accept it, let them no more complain that they have not when they have not

Summary foreclosure of mortgages. - We have what they asked. already, as has just been said, the foreclosure by already, as oas just been such the mome re-nevestisement. This is defective in some re-spects, which prevents its being generally used, particularly in the large cities. The provisions of the Code are designed to remedy these defects and to make the foreclosure by summary process so simple, and at the same time so safe, that there shall never be need of excuse for resorting to the more dilatory and expensive ordinary process.

4. The enforcement of lieus.—The mechanic's en laws it is proposed to extend to all the cities and incorporated villages of the State, and to make the whole proceeding safer, and yet more simple and more comprehensive.

5. Insolvencies.—There is now great want of

some simple and efficient means of taking the property of an insolvent out of his hands, and disproperty of an insolvent out of the rights of tributing it among his creditors. The rights of creditors require it, and the interest of debtors no less. The provisions of the Code in this respect were drawn with the view of meeting this want, and if adopted, will, I am confident, lead to greater caution in the making of contracts, and a better

observance of them, when made.
6. discomments.—The system of assessments in cities, as it has been heretofore pursued, is one of the grossest abuses of our time. The title of the Code, in this matter, was drawn with great care, to put a stop to these abuses, and there is little bazard in saying, that if they had been adopted the last session, they would have already saved to our citizens more than the year's expenses of our State Government.
The Expediting of Causes.—The delays in some

of the Districts are even yet excessive, and lead to accumulated expense. But the only obstacles to the rapid dispatch of causes are the habits of the Bench and the Bar. These habits must be broken up, at whatever cost. There is judicial force enough to do the business promptly, and i must do it. On this point the public should be in exorable. It must be made a cardinal every Court that sits in the State, that adjourn until it has disposed of every case upon its calcular. The remedy is with the Courts; upon

them, therefore, rests the responsibility, for which they should be held to a strict account. The spectacle now constantly presented in some of the Districts, and to which years ago we became so accustomed that it ceases to surprise as, of Courts adjourning, term after term, leaving more than half of the cases untouched, is one which ought to half of the cases untouched, is one w be permitted no longer. So far as the habits of the profession interfere with the prompt dispatch of business, the Courts must control the profession. and the public voice, acting through the Legisla-ture and at the election of the Judges, must control both. There are various provisions in the completed Codes designed to insure the dispatch of cases as fast as they arise; and until they, or others equivalent are passed, the Legislature will not have done all that it can do to lead to that result.
8. Evidence.—This is the portion of the Code,

s. Evidence.—This is the portion of the Code, to which the repurance of the Bar is strong, est, and which will encounter from them the greatest amount of opposition. And yet upon the enactment of this more than any other depends, as it should seem, that other question, most important to the people of the State, whether we shall have a "written and systematic Code" of all our law. If this be enacted, the complianton and emactment of that are sure to follow: If this be rejected, there will hardly be a better reason for its rejection, I make both to say, than that it is a Code of the nowritten law. No doubt there are persons, who object altogether to the principle of admission, which, in place of the old principle of exclusion, it the prominent feature of the work but the majority of enlightened men at this day must surely be found on the side of admitting all persons to testify, parties and strangers, to the end that judges and livors may have all the light which human resulmony can afford. The principle of atmission being conceded, the other rules of evidence contained in the Code are so nearly coincident may have all the light which minar escaped the other riles of evidence contained in the Code are so nearly coincident with those now in our sanction by legislative ambority, other than that, which has already been mentioned, and which is in reality, though not in words, that the sanction of legislators, and that courts are more competent lawgivers than the Senate and Assembly.

D. D. F.

Jenny Lind's First Concert in Havann. The following letter, though it reaches us at a late hour, is too interesting to withhold on that account,—Ed HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 11.

MY DEAR TRIBUNE: I am full and overflowing with enthusiasm consequent on attending the first Concert of Jenny Lind given last night at the Grand Tacon Theater. I must begin by telling you that it resulted in probably the greatest triumph, all things considered, that this songstress ever achieved. The following are some of the reasons for my arriving at this conclusion.

First: The Habaheros, though a musical people, have so fully identified music with Opers, that they will never natronize any musical entertainment, unless it is clothed in costumes, scenic effects, and all the paraphernalia and accessories of the stage; and, consequently, it may be said that

never yet was a concert successful here. Second: The old Castilians, and many others, indeed the public generally, were fully impressed with the belief that Jenny Lind, not having the good (or ill) fortune to be born in Italy, could not sing Italian music: and, therefore,

Third : Her success in that line in the United States had been owing to the ignorance of the public, and the charlatanism of Barnam, whom one of the newspapers here (Diario Marina) politely termed a "Yankee Pirate."

Fourth: The Habaneros, with all their reputation for wealth and liberality, look very sharply after their doubloons, and when Barnum fixed the prices of tickets to Jenny Lind's Concerts at treble the amount charged to the Grand Opera. the Habaneros rolled their eyes with astonishment or stuck up their noses with indignation. and pretty generally swore that they would only attend her first Concert merely for the purpose of manifesting their disapprobation of this mere throat singer"-this poor imitator of the real Italian school, while the rest of the inhabitants

declared they would not attend at all. Fifth: It must be remembered that there is a large Italian Opera Company here composed of many artists of great reputation and talent, and that the musical inhabitants of this city pride themselves upon supporting the Operacontinually and in preference to everything else, and it may also well be imagined that neither Signor Marti, the manager of the Opera, nor his troupe had any deep interest in her succeeding.

One of the newspapers here, that possessing the largest circulation, bad every day for a week preceding her first Concert, written a strong article deprecating Jenny Lind, Barnum, the high prices, &c. Under these and various other cirumstances prejudicial to the interests of that lady. I had the pleasure of being present at the Erst Concert. The immense Tacon Theater, quite the finest

that I ever saw, was literally crowded to overflowing, every seat and standing place being occupied, and the audience numbering probably full five thousand persons, including the Captain General and his family, and all the nobility of the city. Perhaps some three hundred of these auditors had heard Jenny before, and therefore knew what was coming: the rest were brought there out of cu-riosity, or led by shear malice to attend and put er down. First came the overture to Massa her down. First came the overture to Massa-niello, admirably played by the orchestra of the Opera and several professors from New-York, who travel with Jeany Lind, led by Burke—Benedict, Conductor. The overture was only tolerably re-ceived. Then followed an Aria by Signor Belletti, which was coldly received. The next announcement in the bill was Cavatina from the Opera of

Some the three or four bundred persons clapped their bands at her appearance, but this token of their bands at her appearance, but this token of approbation was instantly and peremptorily si-lenced by at least four thousand five hundred cold, siculating, decided and palpable hisses. Thus, having settled the matter that there should be no was given to Jenny Lind in that house it should

first be most incontestibly and incontrovertibly carned—the most solemn silence prevailed. I have heard the Swedish Nightingale often in Europe as well as America, and have ever ticed a distinct tremulousness attending first appearance in any city. Indeed this feel-ing was plainly manifested in her countenance as she neared the footlights, but when she witnessed the kind of reception that had been in store for her, so different from anything she had reason to expect, (for I am told she never reads the paper, nor permits persons to tell her what the public think of her musical talents, and so different from any reception that she ever re-ceived before, her countenance changed in an instant to a baughty self possession, her eye invo-luntarily flashed a ray of defiance, and her form becoming instantaneously erect and apparently immovable as a statue, ske stood there calm and beautiful, evidently satisfied beyond measure that she now had an ordeal to pass and a victory to gain worthy of her powers, and as dently feeling perfectly conscious of the h depth, length and breadth of these powers. moment her eye scanned the immense addience, the masic began, and then followed—how can I dare attempt to describe it?—I will not—such neavenly strains as I verily believe mortal never heavenly strains as I verily believe mortal never breathed except Jenny Lind, and mortal never heard except from her lips. Some of the oldest Castilians kept a frown upon their brow and a curling sneer upon their lip—their ladies, however, and most of the audience began to look sur-prised; the gushing melody flowed on, increasing in beauty and glory, the caballeros, the seloras and the seloritas began to look at each other nearly all, however, kept their teeth clenched and their lips closed, evidently determined to resist to their lips closed, evidently determined to resist to the last. The torrent flowed on faster and faster, the lask flew higher and higher, the melody grew richer and richer—still every lip was compressed By and by, as the rich notes came dashing in By and by, as the rich hores one poor crivers upon our enraptured ears, one poor crivers upon our enraptured a "brava." involuntarily loudly whispered a "brava." This outbursting of the soul was instantly and simul-teneously hissed down—the stream of harmony olled on, till at the close it made a clean sweet of every obstacle, and carried all before it a vestige of opposition remained; but such a tre-mendous shout of applause as went up was never

cfore heard. The triumph was most complete, and how was The triumph was most complete, and now was Jenny Lind affected? She, who a few minutes previous, like a pillar of adamant, before cold criticism and malice prepare, now trembled like a reed in the wind before the storm of enthusiasm which her own simple notes had produced.—Tremblingly, slowly and bowing her face almost to the ground, she withdrew—the roar of applause and victory increased, encore! encore!! came from every lip. She again appeared and curteseying low, again withdrew-but again curteseying low, again withdrew—but again, again and again did they call her forth, and at every appearance the thunders of applause rang louder and louder. Thus fee times was Jenny nd called out to receive their unanimous and

deafoning plaudits Some three years since the liberty duett in I Puritant was sung and encored so many times on one night that the doors of the theater were locked, and platoons of soldiers marched in and put down the enthusiasm of the audience at the point of the bayonet! Soon after that event, a law was passed prohibiting a song from being re-peated on an encore without a special permit from the "President," who holds his appointment from Queen Isabella, and whose business it is ever to be present at public representations, and, with the printed bill before him, see that it is carried out and performed to the letter. Since that law was enacted, the President has never deviated a single time; and, therefore, never even once has there been a song repeated on an encore.

A solo on the violin by Burke, sithough traip excellent, was barely tolerated; then followed the Duett from Rossini's Opera, "Il Turco in Italia." by Jenny Lind and Sig. Belletti. Here Belletti began to creep into favor, and some of his finest passages elicited many loud "bravos" and louder plaudits from the hands of the audience, while Jenny gained more and more upon her auditors, who appeared enchanted by her powers. They were both called four times before the curtain and thus terminated the first part of the Pro-

Twenty minutes elapsed, during which the ladies chattered like—I had almost said monkeys— while the men withdrew into the open Court, to smoke a cigar and give loose to their astonishment in the strongest terms which the Spanish language can command to express admiration and

surprise.

The overture to the Black Domino opened the second part, after which Jenny Lind came forward to sing "Casta Diva." This cavatina was the first which passed the lips of Jenny Lind at her debut in Castle Garden, New-York, and now it was to be submitted to a much more musical and critical audience. There sat Tedesco in the Palco adjoining that of Signor Marti-still further on was a box in which were Bosio, Steffanoni, Sal-vi, Badiali Colletti, and Bettini. Botesini and seyeral other artists sat in an epposite tox, and all seemed to think that Jenny Lind was venturing

on dangerous ground.

Jenny again assumed the peculiar attitude of modest defiance which marked her first appearance, and the music commenced. Before two minutes had passed by Jenny Lind, who was never in better voice, and who certainly never sang "Casta Dira" better, had charmed her auditors once sgain, and as she proceeded, the 'bravas' came so thick and last, that sometimes beautiful passages were nearly lost, and when she arrived at the close, it seemed literally as if the house would be torn down by the delighted multitude. Boquets covered the stage, and the applause was truly deafening. Jenny attempted to leave the stage, but the audience would not permit this, for every step which she retreated backward, drew forth a thousand encores. There stood Jenny Lind for fall two minutes, fixed as a statue, and stooping almost to the stage, amid the most over-whelming thunders of applause that can well be

But why, oh Habaheros, will you still cry "enwhen you know an "encore" is not al-? No matter! The Captain General and his family appear as much enchanted as all the rest, and the stately "President" in a rapture of delight whispers something in the ear of a page who instantly leaves his box. In a few minutes word is passed to Jenny Lind that the President with pleasure permit her to repeat "Casta The orchestra again commences the air and the audience discover what they have achieved. Then did Jenny Lind for the first time in her life, repeat the cavatina of "Casta Diva" on an encore. And who were the most enthu-siastic in their plaudits and their demands for this repetition? Every prominent artist in the Italian Opera Troupe! Tedesco clapped her hands till a was red in the face: Bosio was ne less enthusia, tic, and all the others joined most heartily.

husia ic, and are loudly, in the applause, or at all events most loudly, in the applause. I need not go further. The Flute song and the Echo song followed, and were repeated by permission of the President, and when the curtain fell after calling out the fair contatrice six times, the most delighted audience that I ever saw reluctantly withdrew. The proceeds of this Con-cert are estimated at some \$17,000.

Union Butt Company.

The persons who have applied for an act of inerperation under the above name are composed f practical mechanics who are determined to ave the avails of their own labor. They have the amount of their capital stock nearly sub-scribed and they will undoubtedly be ready to go to work in a very short time. It only requires a ittle energy and combination on the part of labor-ng men to do their own work and reap the profits of it. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times that these Laborers' Unions are forming in different parts of the country. In all cases where they have been judiciously managed, they have cen eminently successful

been eminently successful.

The workingmen of Providence are as intelligent and as capable of managing their own business, as those of any other part of the Union. It is to be hoped that they will take a lesson from the successful efforts of their fellows in different places and combine for mutual benefit. There is no good reason why the laborers, like the manufacturers of New England, should not be bound together in one general bond for purposes of protection and mutual benefit. Let such companies tection and mutual benefit. Let such as this be formed in different places and among the different trades, and let these have a genera To night this company meets to pay in the first installment of their shares. It is ho there will not be a single member absent this evening. [Providence Mirror, 1st.

Co" Gen. Hinton, who has been confined in umbus (Ohio) jail, being indicted for robbing he mail, has been released on bail by Commis Messrs Powell, Moore & Hinton (son) are the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

From the Cape Town Monitor of Dec. 13, re. ceived by the Plymouth, at Norfolk, we make the following extract:

DREADFUL MASSACRES IN DAMARALAND .- A letter has been received from the Rev. Mr. Hahe, missionary of the Rheatsh Society, stationed at New-Barmen, in Damssnland, giving an account of the horrible atrocities which have been lately committed in that quarter by the notorious Namaqua plunderer, Jonker Airikander, and his people. The Rev. Mr. Haldy, to whom the letter is addressed, has allowed us to make the following extracts from it. The date is the 6th Soptem-

"The whole country is in a ferment, and the ex-The whole country is in a transfer at the extrement has risen to a higher pitch than ever.—
Our mission among the Ovaherero is on the brink of destruction. The rad of last month Jonker Afrikander fell upon the Kahitjane (Weerliet), who lived on Mr. Kebbe's station, Schuslen's Er. warting. Numbers were killed, and coldasarted crueities committed, to which you will find scarce-ly any parallel in the history of most barbarous nations. Feet of defenseless women were outoff, as well as the hands of kelpless children; of other children, they struck out the eyes: and babies' bellies were ripped up. For many hours Mr. and Mrs. Kolbe were kept in dreadful suspense, not knowing whether the next moment would not bring their turn to fall into the hands of these monsters. The Namequas shot indiscriminately upon the rich and poor Ovaherero. Jan. Jonker's son dragged a poor sick man out of Mr. Kolbe's premises, and flogged him with his sambrook. All the houses of the poor were destroyed, and the few things they possessed were either taken

At last the horde left their station, taking up their quarters in the neighborhood. There re-mained no alternative for Mr and Mrs. Kolbe but mained no account of the complete of the complete of the comparison of the complete of the com he went to his residence in the mountain and murdered all the Ovaherero, their wives and chil dren, who lived with him. Only a few their escape and came to this station. Only a few made his station. Sefore Jonker committed these atrocities, he had already fallen upon Kamabareto, Katjamaka's Koopervoet's) son, who, on his flight from there, mur-dered in the field three Berg Damara women, be-

longing to this place. "Previous to this deed, Jan Jonker robbed and murdered a captain, living with Katjinenga, whose name I do not remember. I do not suppose that you will ask for the cause of all these dreadfal acts. You know, Sir, as well as I do, that Jonker and Cornelis do not want, and seek for, pretexts to shield their expeditions. The crime of the Ovaherero, in general, is that they are righ; and of Kahitjene in particular, that he once dared to opposed Jonker. We have been informed that opposed Jonker. We have been informed that Jonker has fully made up his mind to annihilate our two remaining Mission Stations, and the Ovaherero nation."
The station of Mr. Kolbe is in the interior north-

east of Walwich Bay. He had received intelli-gence of the arrival of an exploring party (Mr. Galton's) at the bay, but not of their having left it for the interior. NAVAL -The U. S. sloop of war Plymouth

Com'r. Gedney, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Voorbees, arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult. from a three year's cruise in the East Indies-left Singapore on the 16th Sept. Penang on the 3d of Oct.; Mauritius on the 14th of Nov. and arrived at Cape Tows on the 9th of Dec.
where she remained a week, and on the 16th
sailed for this port, making the voyage in the remarkably short period of 42 days, probably the quickest passage on record. During her long cruize the Plymouth has only lost four seamen, of whom two were killed by falling from aloft. She brings home 32 American seamen, 27 of whom are the crew of an American whaler which put into are the crew of an American whaler which put into Mauritius, where she was condemned as unseaworthy; the rest were put on board by U.S. Consuls at different ports touched at by the Piymouth. The following is a list of her officers: Commodore, Philip F. Voorhees; Commander, J.R. Gedney; Lieutenants, Alonzo B. Davis, 1st, Geo. W. Doty, Edward Donaldson, D. R. Lambert, facting, J. L. Davis (do); Acting Surgeon, J. Hopkinson; Purser, L. Warrington, Jr., Commodore's Secretary, D. C. Wirt; Midshipmen, Chas. B. Smith, A. J. Dallas, E. P. Williams, Felix Grundy, A. E. K. Benham; (Passengers, Lieuts, Geo. L. Selden, Andrew Weir; Midshipman Henry Wilson; Clerk, J. R. Goldsborough) Boatswain, Wm. Whiting; Gunner, Jas. C. Davis; Whiting : Gunner, Jas. swain, Wm. Carpenter, Henry G. Thomas, Sailmaker, B. B. Burchsted....Lieut. Carter B. Poindexter has been ordered to the U.S. ship Pennsylvania in place of Lieut. Shabrick, who is ordered to the Jamestown....Carpenter James Linn, Gunner Wm. Burnice, and Sallmaker Hanford, have re-Wm. Burnice, and Salimaker Hanford, have re-ceived orders to proceed to Portamouth, N. H. and report for duty on board the sloop of war Decatur....The steamer Engineer left Norfolk on Satur-day last for Washington, for the purpose of tow-ing the steamship Alleghany to Norfolk It is understood the recommendation of the utilicers, who recently surveyed her, are to be carried out Their report suggests that vertical wheels be sub stituted for the "Submerged, or Hunter Propel ler," which can be done at little expense, and a the Alleghany is of beautiful model, it is confidently expected that she will, with side wheels, prove remarkably swift, and well adapted to the purpose contemplated, which we believe is a dis-patch steamer, to afford relief to distressed vessels on the coast—to convey orders, ac to for-eign stations, and for any service where switness and ability to afford relief are requisite.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE .- Ludly Haley, a citizen of Georgia, went to Shawneetown, 14. last Spring, where he had two sons residing. He took with him a female slave, who left him and was concealed by the Abolitionists. On the 2d of January, Haley applied to two Justices of the Peace for a warrant under the Act of 1793 which was granted. The warrant was served and the brought into Court. Defendant's counsel moved for a postponement of the case to procure evidence, which was also granted.

On the day appointed the trial came off. A motion by defendant to dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction, as the law of the last Congress required Commissioners and the law of '93 was re-pealed by the new act, was overruled.

Plaintiff proved that he was a resident of Georgia and that defendant was his slave. The defendant proved that her master came to

Illinois in the spring of 1850 and brought her with him; she showed that he had permitted her to work for two or three men living in the settlement. On cross examination it was shown that the her services to the two men with which she worked, and that they were his sons in law; that he had left her in their care without any arrangement; that he had come on a visit to see his chillment; that he had come on a visit to see his chil-dren, and that he had been detained from roturn-

ing home by sickness.

The justices decided in favor of the plaintiff, when defendant moved an appeal to the circuit court, which was refused. The slave was samedistely taken to the Kentucky side of the river. [Louisville Journal, Jan. 29

NEASDER AND THE YANKEE .- A writer in the Prospective Review gives the following an dote, illustrative of the extreme good nature of the late Dr. Neander, the celebrated historian of the

One day be received a letter from the wilds of Western America, from a correspondent, who, the characteristic assurance of the Yanker pixed the stare of that quality usually possessed by the collector of autographs. He was a particle stranger to our good Professor, yet had written to make the three modest requests following: That Dr. Neander would send his autograph; that the said autograph should be in the form of a long letter giving a sketch of the then state of Theology and Religion in Germany; and that the Propessor would also procure and send the autographs of Niebuhr and A. Von Humboldt. Would Dr. Whewell or any other Cambridge notability, be-lieve that Neander not only immediately set about executing the commission, but refused to be persuaded by an English friend that there

In the following passage, from a modern love-letter to a young lady, which has been handed us by a friend, we recognize a somewhat kindred delicacy of compliment -- "How I wish, my the state would permit me dear Adeline, my engagements would permit me to leave town and to go to see you. It would be like visiting some old runn, hallowed by time, and fraught with a thousand pleasing recollections!"

was anything impudent or unreasonable in the